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Differences in healthy life expectancy between older migrants and non-migrants in three European countries: Trends between 2001 and 2011

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Abstracts

Dutch Demography Day 2014

Utrecht, 10 december 2014



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ABSTRACTS

Session 1: Transition to adulthood

11.00-12.30 – Aula

Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Carel Harmsen

Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

In your 20s, then and now

Saskia te Riele & Carel Harmsen

Als twintiger maak je de overstap van pubertijd naar volwassenheid. Allerlei keuzes op het terrein van opleiding werk, relaties en soms ook al kinderen. Keuzes die bepalend kunnen zijn voor de rest van je leven.

In deze beschrijvende analyse wordt de huidige twintigers op het terrein van relatievorming en kinderen krijgen vergeleken met die van 10 jaar eerder. Achtergronden bij de keuzes op deze terreinen worden ontleend aan het Onderzoek Gezinsvorming.

Session 1: Transition to adulthood

11.00-12.30 – Aula

Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Tom Kleinepier

Organization: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, KNAW, University of Groningen

Ethnic Differences in Family-Life Trajectories: Timing and Sequencing of Events

Tom Kleinepier

This study examines ethnic differences in family-life trajectories in early adulthood among migrant-descent and Dutch women. Whereas most studies have focused on single markers of the transition to adulthood, we apply a more holistic approach by using sequence analysis. Data come from a rich individual administrative panel database that covers the total population of the Netherlands. The study focuses on second-generation women of the four largest ethnic minority groups in the Netherlands (Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese, Antilleans) and a native Dutch comparison group. We follow an entire birth cohort (N = 11,670) from age 16 in 1999 until age 30 in 2013, capturing the most dynamic period of young adulthood. Results indicate that Turkish and Moroccan women are particularly likely to follow trajectories that are characterized by early family formation, whilst Dutch women generally postpone marriage and childbearing and opt for a period of premarital cohabitation. The trajectories of Surinamese and Antillean women are dominated by non-marital cohabitation and a relatively high incidence of single motherhood. The dominant family-life trajectories of the second generation are largely in line with cultural patterns of their parents' origin countries. Children from mixed parentage were found to be more similar to the majority population.

Session 1: Transition to adulthood

11.00-12.30 – Aula

Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Jorik Vergauwen

Organization: Universiteit Antwerpen

Early adulthood transitions following the end of education

Jorik Vergauwen

The prolongation of educational careers has been found to be an important explanation of increasing ages at marriage and first birth. In similar vein, timing differences regarding transitions to adulthood between varying educational levels are to a great extent attributed to diverging lengths of school careers. Besides biological age, duration since graduation has been identified to constitute an important factor for experiencing several important markers of adulthood. Social age (i.e. age of the individual's school cohort) is of a particular relevance for demographic behaviour. We therefore consider early female adulthood transitions from the year of graduation onwards by drawing on sequence analysis and PAM-clustering. We investigate i) whether the end of education identifies the same landmark event with respect to household and family formation transitions for different educational levels and ii) whether diverging educational levels opt for varying pathways to adulthood afterwards. The analysis uses data for 10 European countries drawn from the Generations and Gender Survey. We find that timing of graduation explains a substantial part of educational differentials in experiencing transitions. Particularly in the north-western European countries, net of the varying timing of finishing education, the educational gradient in trajectories to household and family formation appears weak.

Session 1: Transition to adulthood

11.00-12.30 – Aula

Chair: Anne Gauthier

Name: Nicole Hiekel

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

The Social Stratification of Choice in the Transition to Adulthood: a Comparative Perspective

Nicole Hiekel

We study the social stratification of the transition to adulthood, in a comparative perspective. Focusing on key markers of the transition to adulthood: leaving the parental home, forming a first union, marriage and becoming a parent we address “choice” by decomposing behavior into two stages: 1) the intention to perform a behavior; 2) the realization of the intention. Each stage is potentially socially stratified, and the level (and type) of social stratification might differ across societies according to their economic well-being and inequality.

Using data from the Generations and Gender Surveys we exploit the fact that intentions are measured in Wave 1, while the actual experience of the transition is measured three years later in Wave 2. The parental socio-economic background is measured by parents’ education (ISLED) and occupational status (ISEI).

Initial analyses show that the higher the socio-economic background, the more likely an intention to leave the parental home and the less likely intentions to enter into a union, marriage, or parenthood. We find hardly any associations between socio-economic background and the translation of intentions into actual behavior. This suggests a social stratification of preferences but individuals succeed or fail in realizing their plans irrespective from their socio-economic background.

Session 2: Mortality I

11.00-12.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Fanny Janssen

Name: Maarten J. Bijlsma

Organization: Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Are the effects of actual statin use on cardiovascular mortality modified by birth cohort?

Maarten J. Bijlsma

Objectives: Individuals born in different time periods may differ in health behavior due to differences in formative experiences. Differences between birth cohorts in drug utilization have so far not been linked to subsequent differences between birth cohorts in cardiovascular mortality that were found in earlier studies. Our objective is to determine if differences exist between birth cohorts in the effect of statin therapy on cardiovascular mortality in the Netherlands.

Methods: We have linked patient-level mortality data from Statistics Netherlands to a representative drug dispensing database (IADB.nl) over the time period 1996 to 2012. We measure time from initiation of statin therapy to all-cause and cardiovascular mortality and use a time varying proportion of days covered method to calculate statin adherence. Cox models with adherence, birth cohort and potential confounders will be fitted to the observed cardiovascular mortality data.

Results: Results are due August 2014. Our hypothesis is that the effect of statin therapy on the hazard of cardiovascular mortality is different for different birth cohorts (known as effect modification).

Conclusions: If effect modification is found, this provides evidence that drug utilization is one of the factors which determine differences between birth cohorts in observed mortality.

Session 2: Mortality I

11.00-12.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Fanny Janssen

Name: Paulien Hagedoorn

Organization: Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Regional and socioeconomic inequalities in lung cancer mortality in Belgium (Flanders and Brussels-Capital Region, 2001-2009)

Paulien Hagedoorn, Hadewijch Vandenheede, Didier Willaert,
Katrien Vanthomme & Sylvie Gadeyne

Lung cancer is a leading cause of cancer death and lung cancer mortality among Belgian men is the highest in Western Europe. Although the association between lung cancer and socioeconomic status has been extensively studied, little research focused on geographical differences. Therefore, this study aims to examine regional and socioeconomic inequalities in Belgian lung cancer mortality.

Data on 2001-2009 from all Flemish and Brussels inhabitants aged 40+ are collected from a unique dataset linking census and register data to death certificates. Mortality by district is calculated using the age-standardized mortality rate, and the association with individual socioeconomic status is estimated using regular and multilevel Poisson models.

Lung cancer mortality for men and women is highest in the east of Flanders and is relatively low in the southeast. The exception is Brussels, where lung cancer mortality is relatively low for men but high for women. Overall, socioeconomic status has minor effects on regional mortality differences.

Both regional and socioeconomic inequalities in lung cancer mortality exist within Flanders and Brussels. Individual socioeconomic status can only partly explain the regional mortality differences. Future research should therefore look at additional determinants such as area-level socioeconomic status and environmental risk factors as well.

Session 2: Mortality I

11.00-12.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Fanny Janssen

Name: Matias Reus-Pons

Organization: Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Differences in healthy life expectancy between older migrants and non-migrants in three European countries: Trends between 2001 and 2011

Matias Reus-Pons, Eva U. B. Kibele & Fanny Janssen

The share of older migrants in western Europe is rising steadily. Differences in health between older migrants and non-migrants have not been studied much. Our aim is to analyse health and mortality differences between older migrants and non-migrants in Belgium, the Netherlands, and England and Wales, and to assess their change over time. Population, mortality and health data derive from registers, census or surveys, depending on the country. Healthy life expectancy at age 50 is calculated by gender in 2001 and 2011, distinguishing western from non-western migrants. Decomposition techniques are applied to disentangle to what extent differences in healthy life expectancy are attributable to either differences in mortality or morbidity. Healthy life expectancy at age 50 is higher in the Netherlands than in Belgium. In both countries, older migrants, especially non-western, have poorer health than non-migrants. The proportion of remaining healthy years to life expectancy at age 50 has compressed only for older non-western migrants in the Netherlands, slowly reducing the health gap. Health inequalities between different origin groups are mainly due to differences in self-rated health. Therefore, potential health interventions intending to reduce health inequalities between older migrants and non-migrants should consider all dimensions of health.

Session 2: Mortality I

11.00-12.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Fanny Janssen

Name: Hanna van Solinge

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

Subjective Life Expectancy as a predictor of Mortality: evidence from the NIDI Work and Retirement Panel

Hanna van Solinge

Background: An extensive literature has demonstrated that self-ratings of health predict mortality, even after controlling for more objective measures of health, health habits and socio-demographic characteristics. We examine the role of a related concept: subjective life expectancy, in predicting mortality.

Objective: To assess whether subjective life expectancy predicts mortality after controlling for measures of health, self-rated health, parental longevity and socio-demographic characteristics.

Methods: Using data from the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) Work and Retirement Panel, Cox proportional hazard models were estimated to assess whether subjective life expectancy predicts mortality after adjusting for self-rated health and several potential confounders that might otherwise explain this relationship. The sample included 1.731 persons (1.289 men and 442 women) who were aged 50-64 at baseline. During the 10 years of follow-up 5,7% (n=73) of the men and 4,5% of the women (n=20) died.

Results: subjective life expectancy ($p < 0.001$) predicted mortality, even when several subjective and objective health measures were included in the model.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that, although subjective life expectancy and self-rated health may be conceptually related, they have independent empirical effect on mortality.

Session 3: Policy

11.00-12.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Karel Neels

Organization: Universiteit Antwerpen

Socio-economic differentials in the uptake of (in)formal childcare in Belgium and the effect on subsequent family formation

Karel Neels

The positive association between fertility and female employment in OECD countries suggests that family policies have played an important role in reducing the 'parent-worker' conflict. The empirical literature, however, finds only small positive effects of family policies on fertility, but has typically failed to consider eligibility and uptake of family policies at the individual level, as well as population heterogeneity in the uptake and effect of these policies. Using longitudinal individual-level data from the 2001 Census and the National Register, we document socio-economic and educational differentials in the uptake of formal childcare (kindergarten, daycare mothers) and informal childcare arrangements (family or household members) in Belgium in 2001 and analyze the effect on subsequent parity progression in the period 2002-2005. Preliminary results show that uptake of formal childcare arrangements is associated with higher birth hazards in the years following the census. Although a strong educational gradient is found in the uptake of formal childcare, no educational gradient is found in the effect of formal childcare on subsequent parity progression. Uptake of informal childcare is characterized by a neutral to negative educational gradient and is associated with lower birth hazards in the years following the census in all educational groups.

Session 3: Policy

11.00-12.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Daniël J. Herbers

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

Woonsituatie van ouderen: dynamiek op de Nederlandse huizenmarkt

Daniël J. Herbers

In this paper we aim to project future demand changes on the Dutch housing market. We expect changes in housing demand for older adults because of three major developments. First, an increasing amount of the total population is at older ages which is likely to influence the demand for rental dwellings. Second, policy in recent decades has been directed towards ageing in place which involves changes in both the number of persons who live in residential care facilities and as well the demand for care at home and age-adjusted housing. Third, the percentage of home owners is relatively large among the current and future older generations, which is likely to influence the demand for owner-occupied dwellings among older home owners who want to move. We will project the size of the population aged 65 and over by housing type and tenure status. Different scenarios will be calculated in order to see the possible impact of the aforementioned trends on housing market dynamics. Moreover regional projections will be conducted in order to see whether there exists regional variation in older adult's residential relocation patterns and to look at the possible consequence of such variations for the local housing market.

Session 3: Policy

11.00-12.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Peteke Feijten

Organization: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau

De invloed van gemeentelijk Wmo-beleid op redzaamheid en participatie

Peteke Feijten & Frieke Vonk

Mensen met een beperking die thuis wonen gebruiken vaak ondersteuning vanuit de Wet maatschappelijke ondersteuning, zoals een rolstoel of hulp bij het huishouden. De Wmo heeft tot doel dat alle mensen redzaam zijn en kunnen participeren in de maatschappij. Gemeenten zijn vrij in de uitwerking en uitvoering van het Wmo-beleid, waardoor er lokale verschillen zijn in de manier waarop gemeenten in ondersteuning voorzien. Dit kan weer een effect hebben op de mate waarin de doelen behaald worden. In dit onderzoek onderzochten we kenmerken van zowel het gemeentelijke Wmo-beleid (middels een schriftelijke enquête) als Wmo-aanvragers in verschillende gemeenten (middels gestructureerde face-to-face interviews). Met behulp van multilevel regressiemodellen hebben we de relatie tussen individuele uitkomsten en gemeentelijk beleid blootgelegd. De resultaten lieten zien (rekening houdend met individuele kenmerken) dat mensen zich redzamer voelden in gemeenten die bij de bepaling van passende ondersteuning het brede spectrum van iemands leven bekeken dan in gemeenten die alleen het voorliggende probleem bekeken. In gemeenten die erg sterk inzetten op 'eigen kracht' van mensen ervoer men minder mogelijkheden om te participeren dan in gemeenten die dat minder deden.

Session 3: Policy

11.00-12.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Nico van Nimwegen

Name: Ingeborg Deerenberg

Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Zorgenkind of ouderenzorg?

Ingeborg Deerenberg & Ruben van Gaalen

Samen een woning delen kan worden gezien als de uiterste vorm van zorgen voor elkaar. Hoe vaak komt het eigenlijk voor dat volwassen kinderen een woning delen met oudere ouders? En is dit gestegen, gezien het feit dat steeds meer kinderen op middelbare leeftijd levende ouders hebben? Wie zijn nu deze kinderen die hun huishouden delen met een 65plus ouder? Wat zijn de kenmerken van de ouders? En kunnen we gebruikmakend van registerdata uit het Stelsel van Sociaal-statistische Bestanden (SSB) nagaan wie er waarschijnlijk voor wie zorgt?

In 2013 waren er 144 duizend huishoudens waarin een of meer volwassen kinderen samenwonen met een of beide ouders van 65 jaar of ouder. Twee derde van de kinderen is een zoon. De betrokken kinderen werken minder vaak dan gemiddeld, maar hebben wel vaker een arbeidsongeschiktheidsuitkering. Mogelijk zijn dit gehandicapte kinderen, die nooit uit huis zijn gegaan.

In verdere analyses zal worden gekeken naar onder meer de herkomstgroepering en burgerlijke staat van de kinderen, de woonregio, en wie naar wie toe verhuisde. Ook wordt nagegaan hoe vaak er 3-generaties op één adres wonen.

Session 4: Fertility

13.30-15.00 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Karel Neels

Name: Jonas Wood

Organization: University of Antwerp

Child-related leave use and parity progression in Belgium in the 2000s: a household perspective

Jonas Wood, Tine Kil & Karel Neels

Despite the great body of literature relating parity progression to supportive family policy to parents, the impact of policy uptake on childbearing has hitherto largely been neglected. Most available studies on the uptake of leave arrangements and parity progression focus on Nordic European countries and do not separate self-selection into leave use from true causal effects. These studies cannot yield policy recommendations to stimulate the use of child-related leave since the reported association between leave use and parity progression may change when the degree of uptake changes. This paper studies the impact of leave use on parity progression in Belgium during the 2000s using longitudinal individual-level data from the Crossroads Bank for social security. Drawing on the rich nature of this administrative panel data concerning family formation and labour market position (activity, employment sector, earnings, benefits, ..) of all household members, the use of multilevel multiprocess models allows us to assess the impact of leave use on continued childbearing from a household perspective. In addition to the assessment of the impact of leave use on parity progression, varying effects by socio-economic groups are investigated and policy recommendations regarding the design of leave arrangements are made.

Session 4: Fertility

13.30-15.00 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Karel Neels

Name: Judith Koops

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

The influence of parental SES on cohabiting and single parenthood across Europe

Judith Koops

Over the past decades, there has been an increase in the percentage of children born outside marriage in Western societies. The Second Demographic Theory postulates that this is mostly due to attitudinal change, initially adopted by the higher educated. However, the Pattern of Disadvantage suggests that nonmarital births are more common among lower educated women because they are less likely to legitimize a nonmarital conception. Hence, the increase in nonmarital births should be explained by technological changes and an increase in economic hardship which hit people with a lower socio-economic status disproportionately. In the literature, a question has therefore been raised as to whether nonmarital childbearing is a phenomenon especially common among the higher or instead among the lower socio-economic strata. Research in fact shows that the relationship with social class strongly differs between countries. The current paper will build upon this research but instead of focusing on characteristics of the respondent, we will examine how the socio-economic status of the respondent's parents influences the chance of becoming a cohabiting or a single parent. We will use the data of the Generations and Gender Survey which contains information on 19 European and non-European Western societies.

Session 4: Fertility

13.30-15.00 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Karel Neels

Name: David de Wachter

Organization: Universiteit Antwerpen

Living arrangements and aggregate change in first childbearing in 7 European countries

David de Wachter

The increasing time spent in education has been a major driving force in the upward shift in the mean age at first childbearing in many European countries. According to second demographic transition theory, changing patterns of household and union formation have equally played an important role in the trend toward delayed childbearing. Later home leaving, the emergence of new family forms, the postponement of marriage, and rising separation and divorce rates are believed to have affected both timing and quantum of fertility. While the effect of living arrangements on fertility outcomes has frequently been studied at the individual level, hardly any research has been conducted on the question whether trends in living arrangements have driven aggregate changes in fertility. Using data from the first round of the Generations and Gender Survey for 7 European countries, this paper investigates whether changes in living arrangements between 1970 and 2005 can explain trends in synthetic parity progression ratios to first births (SPPR1). We first investigate to what extent the prolongation of the educational career and increasing educational attainment can explain trends in SPPR1. Subsequently, we test whether changes in living arrangements provide additional explanations for trends in first childbearing.

Session 5: Migration

13.30-15.00 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Helga de Valk

Name: Floris Peters

Organization: Universiteit van Maastricht/Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

The Ecology of Immigrant Naturalization: A Life Course Approach to Citizenship Acquisition in the Context of Institutional Conditions

Floris Peters, Maarten Vink en Hans Schmeets

Traditionally, immigrants' propensity to naturalize is mainly attributed to individual characteristics and one's country of origin. Recent studies have emphasized that citizenship policies of the destination country provide an opportunity structure that affects naturalization rates. However, it is less clear to whom citizenship policy matters most. In this paper we will address this question by analyzing citizenship acquisition among various subpopulations of first generation immigrants in the Netherlands in light of changing institutional contexts set by citizenship policies, such as the introduction of a citizenship test in the Netherlands in 2003. We explore the ecological process of citizenship acquisition from a life course perspective by identifying structural sequences of life events leading up to citizenship acquisition. To this end, we employ longitudinal register data from Statistics Netherlands between 1996 and 2011. Specifically constituted for this research, this unique dataset is the aggregate product of municipal population registers, complemented by data from the tax authorities, the immigration and naturalization service, and the Labour Force Survey, containing detailed, micro level information on all first generation immigrants in the Netherlands.

Session 5: Migration

13.30-15.00 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Helga de Valk

Name: Laure Michon

Organization: Bureau Onderzoek en Statistiek, Gemeente Amsterdam

Immigrants? Second generation immigrants with a native-born parent in Amsterdam

Laure Michon & Annika Smits

Achter de categorie ‘allochtoon’ gaat een grote diversiteit schuil aan herkomst en migratiegeschiedenis. Kijken we naar de tweede generatie allochtonen in Amsterdam, dan heeft de meerderheid twee in het buitenland geboren ouders, maar ongeveer een vijfde heeft één ouder die net als zichzelf in Nederland is geboren. Met andere woorden: hun migratie-achtergrond beperkt zich tot het hebben van één ouder die in het buitenland is geboren. Onder jonge tweede generatie allochtonen is dit aandeel twee keer zo groot.

Aan de hand van bevolkingsgegevens vanaf 1995 geven wij in dit artikel weer hoe de groep allochtonen, geboren in Nederland én met tenminste één in Nederland geboren ouder, zich de afgelopen 20 jaar heeft ontwikkeld. We kijken naar leeftijd, herkomst en de geboortelanden van de ouders om de diversiteit achter de categorie ‘allochtoon’ bloot te leggen. Daarnaast gebruiken we de enquêtegegevens van de Amsterdamse Burgermonitor om kenmerken en opvattingen van deze groep te vergelijken met andere Amsterdammers met een migratie-achtergrond. Daarmee werpen we een aantal vragen en hypothesen op over de relevantie van de categorisering naar herkomst in de huidige grootstedelijke context.

Session 5: Migration

13.30-15.00 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Helga de Valk

Name: Tine Kil

Organization: Universiteit van Antwerpen

Employment after first birth among immigrant women in Belgium

Tine Kil & Karel Neels

Although patterns of family formation and female labour force participation are highly differentiated by migration background in Belgium, there is a lack of research on the impact of first births on the labour market position of migrant women. As a large part of the Belgian population is of immigrant descent and policies target at enabling the combination of work and family for all Belgian inhabitants, it gets increasingly relevant to consider the post-birth-labour market position of this women.

Using multinomial analysis, we look into how female labour force participation (full-time, part-time or not working) and parental leave uptake in Belgium varies according to family composition and the extent to which these women make use of parental leave. With data from a Belgian Administrative Socio-Demographic Panel (1999 - 2010) we compare four major groups of first and second generation migrants (South-Europeans, East-Europeans, Turks and Moroccans) to Belgian women.

Results show that there is a relatively stronger decline in labour force participation after the birth of a child for women with a Turkish or Moroccan migrant background. This women also make little use of parental leave, compared to native women. This observations also apply to second-generation women, but to a smaller extent.

Session 5: Migration

13.30-15.00 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Helga de Valk

Name: Ilse Rooyackers

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

Mother-Child Relations in Adulthood within and across National Borders: Non-Western Immigrants in the Netherlands

Ilse Rooyackers

This study examined structures of (trans)national mother-child relationships among non-Western immigrants in the Netherlands and assessed how acculturation impacted the type of relationship that adult children have with their mother. We used data from the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (NKPS, wave 1, 2004), selecting respondents with a Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean migration background whose mother lived in the Netherlands (N=364) or abroad (N=316). First, extending a previous typology of immigrant mother-child relations in the Netherlands, Latent Class Analysis (LCA) was conducted to examine how emotional, practical and financial support characterized transnational mother-child relations. Results corroborated our expectation to find two types: an emotional-interdependent and detached mother-child relationship. Second, acculturation effects were estimated by using relationship assignment based on the outcomes of LCA as a dependent variable. We applied Multinomial Logistic Regression and Logistic Regression for our uni-national and transnational sample, respectively. Findings were mixed, suggesting that acculturation impacts differently on family relations that immigrants maintain within and across borders. Overall, our results reaffirm the importance of affective intergenerational ties and indicate the need for distinguishing different facets of acculturation.

Session 6: Health

13.30-15.00 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Hinke Haisma

Name: Bart Klijs

Organization: Department of Epidemiology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen

Neighborhood characteristics and health related quality of life: differences by age group and number of chronic diseases in the LifeLines cohort study

Bart Klijs, Eva Kibele, Carlos Mendes de Leon, Ronald Stolk & Nynke Smidt

There has been an exponential growth in studies investigating how the neighborhood environment affects individuals' health. Studies focused on outcomes such as mortality, prevalence and incidence of diseases and self-rated health. Our first study aim is to assess the association between various neighborhood characteristics and physical and mental health-related quality of life. As older people and those suffering chronic disease may be most exposed to neighborhood conditions, the second aim is to investigate how these associations differ according to age group and by number of chronic diseases.

We use data from the Dutch LifeLines cohort study linked with information on neighborhood characteristics and apply mixed effect linear regression (N=67,758; 1,639 neighborhoods). After control for individual health determinants, physical and mental quality life depends on various neighborhood conditions. Generally, associations between neighborhood characteristics with quality of life are strongest among those with multimorbidity and among older people. This provides an optimistic perspective on the potential of interventions on the living environment to improve individuals' quality of life. Interventions that reduce detrimental consequences of socioeconomic deprivation, reduction of social isolation, improvement of area accessibility, provision of public green and adequate provision of hospital care may help to maintain quality of life.

Session 6: Health

13.30-15.00 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Hinke Haisma

Name: Maja Djundeva

Organization: University of Groningen

Partnership trajectories and biomarkers in later life: A life course approach

Maja Djundeva

We employed data from the third and the fourth wave of the German Survey of Health and Retirement Europe to investigate whether life-course partnership histories of older men and women affect health using biomarkers as objective measures of health. First, we described the partnership trajectories of older men and women, revealing the heterogeneity of partnership histories of older adults. Second, our focus on older individuals' longitudinal patterns of partnership spanning at least 35 years allowed us an insight of possible accumulation of partnership effects on health. Third, we controlled for well-known selection mechanisms (early life conditions, lifestyle behaviors such as smoking and physical exercise). Preliminary results revealed that men in cohabiting trajectory have a higher score on the inflammation marker (CRP) compared to continuously married men. In addition, never married men had a higher diastolic pressure compared to continuously married men. Men in the never married and cohabiting trajectories also had worse scores on the total cholesterol levels measure. For women, only the results on the waist circumference were statistically significant, revealing that never married and widowed women had higher risk of having an unhealthy waist circumference compared to the continuously married women.

Session 6: Health

13.30-15.00 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Hinke Haisma

Name: Govert Bijwaard

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

Efficiency of Health Investment: Education or Intelligence?

Govert Bijwaard

In this paper we investigate whether education is associated with higher efficiency of health investment, and if so, to what extent this higher efficiency is due to intelligence. The data used is a Dutch cohort study of individuals born around 1940 that links intelligence tests at age 12 to follow-up surveys including education and self-reported health, hospitalization records between 1995 and 2005 and mortality records between 1995 and 2011. We estimate a multistate structural equation model with three states: (i) healthy, (ii) ill (in hospital), and (iii) death. The model allows decomposing the relative contributions of education and intelligence on the transitions between the three states, from which we infer the contribution of education and intelligence on the efficiency of health investment.

Session 6: Health

13.30-15.00 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Hinke Haisma

Name: Liliana Andriano

Organization: European Doctoral School of Demography, Max Planck Institute for
Demographic Research & Warsaw School of Economics

Individual, community, and cross-level factors explaining child survival: Evidence from Latin America and the Caribbean

Liliana Andriano

This paper examines the strength of the positive effect of maternal education on child survival and the influences of community characteristics on child health across seven Latin America and the Caribbean countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru. It also investigates how the socioeconomic status and the educational level of the communities and mothers interact in this process. This study is innovative in methodological terms since it uses a multilevel logistic regression approach and explores second-level endogeneity problems arising from correlations between individual-level and omitted community characteristics.

The results indicate that maternal education plays a positive, strong, and independent role in increasing children's survival chances. However, children can also benefit from the characteristics of their residence's community, suggesting that interventions aimed at increasing survival chances should also focus on improving the community context. Depending on the country, some community characteristics can benefit more certain women because there are created the positive economic and environmental conditions, which permit them to exploit their means or knowledge to take care of their children. The results indicate to which mother and community it is necessary to target educational and economic development programs in order to be more cost-effective.

Session 7: Broken families

13.30-15.00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman

Name: Elise de Vuijst

Organization: Universiteit Utrecht, i.s.m. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Cross-Sibling Effects on Divorce in the Netherlands

Elise de Vuijst

Divorce literature to date has largely focussed on individual determinants to relationship success, and the intergenerational transmission of divorce. Divorce among parents has repeatedly been shown to increase the likelihood of divorce for their offspring. Nevertheless, research into the possible effect of other ties in the social environment is scarce. This study examines the effect of divorce among siblings on individuals' risks of union dissolution. It is the first to additionally assess whether a cross-sibling influence on divorce varies under specific union and sibship characteristics. Hypotheses were tested using event history models on integral Dutch register data for five complete birth cohorts, covering 74 940 inhabitants in the Netherlands between 2000 and 2012. Results show that individuals with a divorced sibling have a higher risk of divorce, controlling for shared background factors, including parental divorce. The cross-sibling influence was shown to decrease when the duration of the individual's marriage was longer, and substantially increase between siblings that were both female. Unexpectedly, sibling effects were weaker for individuals with an older sibling.

Session 7: Broken families

13.30-15.00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman

Name: Maïke van Damme

Organization: CEPS/KU Leuven

Social status changes around separation for British men and women

Maïke van Damme

It is well-established that divorce can have severe negative economic consequences, especially for women. In this paper, we examine changes in individual social status around divorce for men and women. Previous research has established that the economic trajectories after divorce show a lot of heterogeneity in outcomes. We examine this heterogeneity by looking at gender differences in social status transitions and by comparing social strata. The latter allows us to link the social stratification literature to the life course literature and ask the question whether divorce has a stratifying or an equalizing effect. If people from the higher social strata experience stronger upward career mobility chances after divorce then divorce is a stratifier. If the reverse is true then divorce has an equalizing effect on the social status distribution. The analyses are based on multilevel growth curve models of the British Household Panel Survey.

Session 7: Broken families

13.30-15.00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman

Name: Ruben van Gaalen

Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Growing up in broken families: Higher loss for children of higher educated parents?

Ruben van Gaalen & Sue Westerman

De woonsituatie in de eerste levensjaren is van belang voor de persoonlijke ontwikkeling van (jong) volwassenheid. Hoe meer stabiliteit en hoe meer resources ouders kunnen bieden, des te beter zullen kinderen zich kunnen ontwikkelen. Instabiliteit, als gevolg van echtscheiding of overlijden van een ouder, of het verlies van resources, als gevolg van het verlies van een baan of inkomen, heeft een negatief effect op het welzijn van kinderen. Hertrouw van ouders kan een positief (meer stabiliteit, inkomen) of een negatief effect (ambivalentie ten aanzien van familie rollen, stiefrelaties etc) hebben.

Eerste doel is om de dynamiek te beschrijven in de woonsituatie (de ouderlijke structuur) van alle in Nederland geboren kinderen vanaf de drie geboortejaargangen 1995, 2000 en 2005 tot en met 2010, rekening houdend met het opleidingsniveau van de ouder (s). Hoeveel kinderen woonden nooit met beide ouders? Hoeveel tijd wonen kinderen gemiddeld in een eenoudergezin?

Tweede doel is (voor geboortejaargang 1995) de samenhang tussen instabiliteit (veranderingen in de ouderlijke), het economisch- en opleidingskapitaal van ouders te onderzoeken. In hoeverre buffert een hogere opleiding en een hoger inkomen van ouders de negatieve effecten van instabiliteit op het schoolniveau van 15-jarige kinderen?

Session 7: Broken families

13.30-15.00 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Anne-Rigt Poortman

Name: Franciëlla van der Heijden

Organization: Universiteit Utrecht

Are co-parents happier? Differences in children's postdivorce residence arrangements and parental wellbeing

Franciëlla van der Heijden

Studies have shown that divorce is negatively related to parental wellbeing (e.g., Amato, 2000). These studies generally assume sole mother residence after divorce, whereas parents increasingly adopt shared residence, also called joint physical custody (Bartfeld, 2011). Although this increase has mainly raised interest in the consequences for children's wellbeing, parents are likely affected as well. We therefore focus on the relationship between residence arrangements and parental wellbeing.

Shared residence may result in better outcomes than sole mother residence for both parents. For fathers, involvement with the child may buffer feelings of disruption and loss after divorce (Coysh, 1989). For mothers, shared residence may alleviate stress associated with childcare and sole responsibility (Coysh, 1989). On the other hand, wellbeing outcomes may depend on conflicts between parents. Shared residence may increase opportunities for conflict, and continuous confrontation may make conflict especially harmful for parents in a shared residence arrangement (Trinder, 2010).

We use data from the New Families in the Netherlands study (NFN) – a web-survey conducted among recently divorced and former cohabiting parents with children under the age of 18 ($N \approx 4100$). This data contains a relatively large group of parents with shared residence arrangements and elaborate information on residence arrangements.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Suzanne Loozen

Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Vruchtbaarheid en relatie- en gezinsvorming op Caribisch Nederland

Suzanne Loozen

Sinds oktober 2010 maken de eilanden Bonaire, Saba en Sint-Eustatius (Caribisch Nederland) als bijzondere gemeente deel uit van Nederland. Daarom stelt het CBS vanaf 2010 tevens cijfers over Caribisch Nederland samen. Tot nu toe betrof het vooral gegevens over de ontwikkeling van de bevolking op de drie eilanden. Gegevens over de vruchtbaarheid, evenals over de relatie- en gezinsvorming op Caribisch Nederland, zijn nog niet of nauwelijks geanalyseerd. In deze lezing zullen de eerste resultaten worden gepresenteerd. Ook zullen deze cijfers worden vergeleken met die van personen van Nederland-Antilliaanse herkomst die op het vasteland van Nederland wonen.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Kim Caarls

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

Relational trajectories of Ghanaian migrants in the context of international migration

Kim Caarls & Helga de Valk

Although life course studies emphasize the linked nature of events, the existing literature studies union formation and migration largely separate. This paper aims to link couples' relational trajectories and international migration in order to understand their inter-linkage. The study focuses on Ghanaian couples, who do not necessarily co-reside, and include both those with and without international migration experience. This allows us to distinguish whether differences in relational trajectories are related to the migration experience or whether socio-cultural practices, such as multi-local residence, common in the origin country are of crucial importance.

Using data from the MAFE-Ghana (2009) project, we investigate the relational trajectories of 889 respondents. The MAFE-Ghana survey captured life histories of Ghanaians (migrants and non-migrants) retrospectively, enabling us to study relationship histories between the ages of 21 and 35. We used sequence analyses to describe the different trajectories and applied Optimal Matching (OM) to identify clusters of similar trajectories. We found four main types of relationship histories (traditional union, single life, multi-local marriage and mixed unions). Finally, using multi-nominal logit models, we investigated which factors are associated with experiencing one of these four different relationship paths and how they relate to international migration experiences.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Sanne Boschman

Organization: OTB TU Delft

Objective and subjective neighbourhood characteristics, intergroup differences in neighbourhood satisfaction

Sanne Boschman

There are differences between population groups in the neighbourhoods they live in, partly because of differences in opportunities on the housing market, but also because of differences in neighbourhood preferences. A neighbourhood that is attractive to one population group might be unattractive to another group. Ethnic minorities are in general less satisfied with their neighbourhood than the native majority. This might, however, be largely explained by the fact that they live in less attractive neighbourhoods. This paper focuses on the relation between objective neighbourhood characteristics and subjective neighbourhood characteristics. It studies the effect of personal characteristics and objective neighbourhood characteristics on an individual's neighbourhood satisfaction. I find differences between population groups in the effect of neighbourhood characteristics on neighbourhood satisfaction. This indicates that there are differences between population groups in which neighbourhood characteristics make a neighbourhood attractive or unattractive.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Pascal Beckers

Organization: Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Skills recognition and diversity management with regard to Third Country Nationals: The healthcare sector in Arnhem-Nijmegen

Pascal Beckers & Roos Pijpers

The Netherlands with its small, open economy owes much of its prosperity to its international orientation and the influx of migrants from different parts of the world. To create a win-win situation for employers and migrants alike, it is essential that skills, knowledge and competences that migrants bring along are adequately recognized. This paper discusses issues of skills recognition and diversity management with regard to Third Country Nationals (TCNs) from a regional and sector-specific perspective. It presents findings from a case study of the healthcare sector in the Arnhem-Nijmegen region in the Netherlands. Skills recognition has professionalized over the last years, especially with regard to formal competences. Methods to assess informal and non-formal competences exist as well, but are not very helpful for TCNs who lack actual working experience in the Netherlands. Attention to cultural issues within diversity management policies remains limited. However, a wealth of successful procedures and practices exist within organizations employing TCNs, from which links to formal policies could be established in the foreseeable future. The findings are the result of the DIVERSE Project funded by the European Commission. Grant Agreement No. HOME/2012/EIFX/CA/CFP/4248* 30-CE-0586564/00-20.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Marieke van Schellen

Organization: Universiteit Utrecht

Gedetineerden en hun partnerrelaties voorafgaand aan detentie. Een vergelijkende studie tussen gedetineerden en de algemene bevolking

Marieke van Schellen

Eerdere studies laten zien dat ex-gedetineerden een kleinere kans hebben om te trouwen en een grotere kans om te scheiden. Er is echter nauwelijks aandacht besteed aan de periode voor detentie. Dit maakt het lastig om van effecten van gevangenisstraf te spreken.

In tegenstelling tot eerdere studies, richt dit onderzoek zich op het in kaart brengen van de partnerrelaties van gedetineerden in de periode voor detentie. Er zal een uitgebreide beschrijving worden gegeven van de partnerrelaties van gedetineerden, waarbij tevens een vergelijking wordt gemaakt met de Nederlandse bevolking. We gaan niet alleen in op de huidige relatiestatus, maar ook op de relatiegeschiedenis en verschillende kenmerken van de inhoud van de huidige partnerrelatie (kwaliteit, steun, conflicten en partnergeweld). Er zal gebruik worden gemaakt van twee grootschalige longitudinale databestanden: het Prison Project en de NKPS. Beide datasets bevatten unieke gegevens over de partnerrelaties van respectievelijk mannelijke gedetineerden in voorlopige hechtenis en de algemene populatie.

Door de rijke gegevens kan meer inzicht worden verkregen in de mechanismen die aan de relatie tussen crimineel gedrag en partnerrelaties ten grondslag liggen. De resultaten van de studie en de implicaties voor theorievorming, vervolgonderzoek en justitieel beleid zullen worden besproken.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Marijke Sniekers

Organization: Zuyd Hogeschool, NEIMED

Agency of young mothers: a gender perspective on demographic shrinkage

Marijke Sniekers

The shrinking region of Parkstad Limburg in the south of the Netherlands has a relatively high number of young mothers. This PhD research, focusing on that region, is a qualitative study on agency of young mothers in educational, work and leisure activities in the shrinking society of Parkstad Limburg. This research aims to explore the lives of people living in a shrinking region from an emic as well as a gender perspective. Firstly because the experiences of the citizens involved seem to be underrepresented in studies on urban demographic change, and secondly because the intersectional dynamics of gender are hardly visible in studies on demographic change. This presentation is thus narrowed down to the question of how young mothers experience life in the shrinking community of Parkstad. Research methods are participant observation and in-depth semi-structured interviews with young mothers in their own environment. Demographic shrinkage in this study is perceived as a sociocultural, intersectional process in a community, that influences people, the places they visit and the activities they engage in. The young mothers' experiences are presented to gain gendered knowledge of people's choices and negotiations to engage (in) their communities.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Niels Bosman

Organization: Privaat onderzoeker

De effecten van bevolgingskrimp in de gemeente Sudwest Fryslan

Niels Bosman

In dit onderzoek worden de effecten van krimp in Sudwest Fryslan, de gemeente Leeuwarden op gemeentelijke, provinciale, nationale, Europese schaal en mondiale schaal beschreven. Dit onderzoek geeft antwoord op de volgende hoofdvraag: Wat zijn de effecten van krimp op de voorzieningen, het economisch perspectief, de bevolkingssamenstelling, het inwoneraantal, de leefbaarheid en de vitaliteit van de gemeente Sudwest Fryslan, de gemeente Leeuwarden en de provincie Fryslan in een breder perspectief.

Op alle schalen (mondiaal, Europees, nationaal, regionaal en lokaal) staan de plattelandsgebieden onder druk door de toenemende schaalvergroting in de agrarische sector. Bedrijven, bewoners (vooral jongeren en gezinnen) en voorzieningen vertrekken naar de grotere steden. Ook zien we dat op alle schalen de verschillen in bevolkingstoename, economische sterke en zwakke regio's gaan toenemen.

In dit onderzoek vinden de effecten van krimp vooral plaats binnen de (regionale) woningmarkt, de leefomgeving (verpaupering en leegstand, voorzieningen (detailhandel, onderwijs, zorg), mobiliteit (toegang tot voorzieningen), arbeidsdruk (daling beroepsbevolking) en milieu. Schaalvergroting heeft op deze factoren een grote impact gehad. Door fusies, overnames en sluitingen van kleine bedrijven en voorzieningen zijn de regionale verschillen toegenomen. Door bovenregionale planning en afstemming kunnen de negatieve effecten van deze verschillen beter ingepast worden om krimp effectiever aan te pakken.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Nikoletta Vidra

Organization: Population Research Centre, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen

The effect of obesity on past and future variations in mortality levels and trends

Nikoletta Vidra, Fanny Janssen & Leo van Wissen

In the last 20 years obesity prevalence has nearly doubled worldwide, while in European countries there has been a threefold increase. Obesity has major consequences on health and emerges as a threat to overall life expectancy now and in the future, as it shortens survival and increases premature mortality. The extent of this threat, however, is still uncertain, and estimates of obesity-attributable mortality vary widely between countries, sexes, cohorts and the methodology used.

This PhD research will focus on the effect of obesity on past and future variations in mortality levels and trends in European countries. Firstly, we will assess past and future trends in obesity-attributable mortality and differences in these trends across countries, sexes, and birth cohorts. Secondly we will assess the effect of obesity-attributable mortality on all-cause mortality variations over time, between countries, sexes and cohorts. The research will constitute a population-level secondary data analysis, in which epidemiological information is included in demographic modeling approaches.

The research will not only give new insights into the determinants behind mortality differentials between and within European countries, but the estimates of obesity-attributable mortality can be used as well as a source of information for planning and development of effective public health measures.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Sergi Trias-Llimós

Organization: Population Research Centre, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen

Alcohol-attributable mortality in Europe: Past and future trends and their effects on overall mortality variations

Sergi Trias-Llimós, Fanny Janssen & Leo van Wissen

Alcohol consumption is one of the main contributors to morbidity and the third most significant cause of premature mortality in the European Union. Alcohol consumption has direct harmful consequences for the individual, and is an important cause of many diseases and different causes of death. At the population level, the estimates of alcohol-attributable mortality in Europe are the highest in the world and led by Eastern European countries. Significant differences however exist in alcohol consumption and related mortality between countries and sexes, which are likely to contribute to the explanation of variations in overall mortality levels and trends.

This PhD project will analyse past and future trends in alcohol-attributable mortality in Europe and its contribution to variations in overall mortality levels by age, sex, generations and country. Its sub objectives are: 1) To assess different approaches for estimating alcohol-attributable mortality, 2) To describe past trends in alcohol-attributable mortality by sex, cohorts and countries, 3) To project future alcohol-attributable mortality, and 4) To assess the role of alcohol in explaining variations in overall mortality levels and trends.

The project combines epidemiological information, demographic techniques and demographic modelling.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Levi van den Boogaard

Organization: Universiteit van Amsterdam

Leaving quietly? A quantitative study of retirement rituals and how they affect life satisfaction

Levi van den Boogaard

This study uses two waves of Dutch panel data gathered among 852 retirees to explore the size and shape of retirement rituals, measured by how retirees experienced their retirement ceremony and by details regarding the presentation of a farewell gift. Further, it is examined what factors influence the retirement ritual, and how such rites of passage affect post-retirement satisfaction with life (SWL). Analyses show that embeddedness at work positively, and involuntary retirement negatively influence the extensiveness of the retirement ritual. The most important finding is that the experienced size of the retirement ritual is positively associated to post-retirement SWL. Strengths, limitations, and implications of the study are discussed.

Poster Session

15.00-16.00 – Room 1636 & Foyer

Name: Jelle Lössbroek

Organization: Universiteit Utrecht

Wat bepaalt personeelsbeleid voor ouderen? Financiële, sociale en ideationele factoren

Jelle Lössbroek

Ruim een derde van de Europese arbeidspopulatie is ouder dan 50 jaar. Uit eerder onderzoek blijkt dat veel managers geloven dat oudere werknemers verschillen van jongeren qua arbeidsproductiviteit, arbeidskosten en diverse andere gebieden zoals gezondheid, flexibiliteit en sociale vaardigheden. In reactie hierop voeren organisaties diverse leeftijdsgerichte personeelsbeleidsmaatregelen in. Er zijn drie typen beleidsmaatregelen: terugbrengen van kosten, verhogen van productiviteit, en comfort bieden aan oudere werknemers.

De literatuur suggereert dat bij het bepalen van beleid, vooral financiële afwegingen relevant zijn. De meest voorkomende beleidsmaatregel lijkt echter comfort bieden te zijn. Naast financiële afwegingen onderscheidt men sociale en ideationele afwegingen. Sociale afwegingen gaan over de relaties tussen werkgever en werknemers, tussen werknemers onderling en het belang dat hieraan gehecht wordt. Ideationele theorie stelt ideeën centraal als verklaring: cognitieve percepties over de realiteit en normatieve ideeën (waarden) over wat juist beleid is bepalen de beleidsmaatregelen die managers nemen.

Deze studie onderzoekt in hoeverre de drie typen beleidsmaatregelen voortvloeien uit beleidsafwegingen van managers. De beleidskeuzes van 5,822 managers in 8 Europese landen worden onderzocht met survey-data uit 2009 van ASPA (Activating Senior Potential in Ageing Europe).

Session 8: Life Course

16.00-17.30 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Aat Liefbroer

Name: Christof van Mol

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

Relationship satisfaction of European bi-national couples in the Netherlands

Christof van Mol

Partner relationships and union formation have been identified as important in migration decisions including also intra-European migration. Nevertheless, empirical research into these couples and the challenges they face in their relationships after migration is scarce and even more so for intra-European couples. In this paper, we specifically focus on relationship satisfaction of European bi-national and uni-national Dutch couples living the Netherlands. Whereas European bi-national couples can be considered at the icon of European cultural and social integration, little is known on these relations, their durability or the interpersonal and contextual factors affecting the relationship satisfaction. The analyses are based on data from the EUMARR-project, investigating bi-national unions in a unified Europe. In this paper, we focus on the Netherlands ($n = 898$) and compare Dutch-Dutch with Dutch-EU couples. The sample includes both those in a married and cohabiting union. Our paper aims to significantly advance scientific understanding in two ways. First, we examine whether relationship satisfaction differs between bi-national and uni-national couples. Second, we investigate to what extent individual and couple characteristics are important determinants of relationship satisfaction. We make comparisons between both uni-national and European bi-national couples as well as between those in a married and a co-habiting union.

Session 8: Life Course

16.00-17.30 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Aat Liefbroer

Name: Katya Ivanova

Organization: University of Amsterdam

Parental involvement in child care in stepfamilies from a comparative perspective

Katya Ivanova

Researchers' interest in stepfamilies has been growing together with the increase in adult sequential monogamy. The somewhat consistent message has been that relations within stepfamilies can be particularly tenuous (Sweeney, 2010). In his highly influential work, Cherlin (1978) posited that part of the challenges which stepfamilies face stem from the fact that remarriage is an "incomplete institution". Whereas roles and responsibilities are ascribed in intact families, those in stepfamilies have to be acquired in the context of unclear boundaries. Our ambition in this work is to test this institutionalization hypothesis by examining how the stepfamily "disadvantage" might vary as a function of the proliferation of new family forms in the larger context.

We use data on all available countries from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS; United Nations, 2005). Based on the reported by the respondent household roster, we are able to identify the "type of children" living at home (e.g., "only common children", "only the respondent's children", and "only stepchildren"). The dependent variable in our work is the reported by the respondent division of child care tasks between the co-resident partners (e.g., helping with homework, taking part in leisure activities with the children).

Session 8: Life Course

16.00-17.30 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Aat Liefbroer

Name: Clara H. Mulder

Organization: Population Research Centre, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen

Partner relationships, residential relocations and housing in the life course: A research agenda

Clara H. Mulder, Michael Wagner & Hill Kulu

Partner relationships, residential relocations and housing are crucial to people's well-being and are known to be connected with each other. In a new research programme subsidized by the ORA Plus programme, we investigate various aspects of this connection that have remained under-researched or unexplored thus far: living-apart-together besides co-residential partnerships, long-term effects, mutual causality, full trajectories rather than one-at-a-time events, and the impact of the contextual background. We address the following research question: How do partner trajectories and residential trajectories develop in relation to each other in people's life courses, and how are these trajectories and the interactions between them related to the contextual backgrounds of Germany, the UK and the Netherlands? We will derive and test hypotheses from various micro-level theories, including rational-choice theory and bargaining models, and also develop hypotheses on the macro-level impact of welfare regimes and housing markets. We use large-scale longitudinal datasets for the three countries. We will analyze these using a variety of standard and advanced longitudinal methods, including multilevel event history analysis, sequence analysis and dyadic models. Our results will enhance the scientific insight into partner trajectories and residential trajectories in the life courses of linked individuals.

Session 8: Life Course

16.00-17.30 – Kanunnikenzaal

Chair: Aat Liefbroer

Name: Anne Brons

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

The influence of parental socio-economic status on the timing of first union across European countries

Anne Brons

Bestaand onderzoek laat zien dat jongvolwassenen die zijn opgegroeid in families met een hoge sociaaleconomische status (SES) over het algemeen later gaan samenwonen en/of trouwen dan jongvolwassenen van lagere komaf. Er is echter weinig bekend over hoe het verband tussen ouderlijk SES en de timing van de eerste relatievorming van jongvolwassenen in de loop der tijd is veranderd. Daarnaast is er nog weinig kennis over of de sterkte van het verband tussen ouderlijk SES en de timing van relatievorming afhangt van de sociale context (het land) waarin het plaatsvindt. Daarom is het doel van dit paper om ten eerste te analyseren of de invloed van ouderlijk SES afneemt over tijd, dus of voor latere geboortecohorten deze invloed minder sterk is dan voor eerdere geboortecohorten, vanwege o.a. individualisering. Ten tweede wordt onderzocht of er verschillen zijn tussen Europese landen wat betreft de impact van ouderlijk SES op de timing van relatievorming. Variatie tussen landen kan bijvoorbeeld samenhangen met verschillen in de mate van sociale zekerheid, verschillen in onderwijssystemen of in vormen van familiebeleid. De data die in deze studie wordt gebruikt is afkomstig van de European Social Survey (derde ronde, 2006), welke informatie bevat over 25 verschillende Europese landen.

Session 9: Mortality II

16.00-17.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Joop de Beer

Name: Katrien Vanthomme

Organization: Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Socio-economische verschillen in longkankersterfte in Belgische mannen en vrouwen: Spelen kenmerken van de partner een rol?

Katrien Vanthomme, Hadewijch Vandenheede, Paulien Hagedoorn & Sylvie Gadeyne

Achtergrond: Het verband tussen socio-economische positie (SEP) en longkankersterfte, alsook tussen burgerlijke staat en gezondheidsuitkomsten is bekend. Partners beïnvloeden zowel gezondheidsuitkomsten als gezondheidsgedrag. Toch hebben maar enkele studies de invloed van partners' SEP op gezondheid onderzocht. Deze studie onderzoekt of SEP, gemeten op individueel (educatie) en huishoudenniveau (partners educatie en huisstatus) gerelateerd is aan longkankersterfte.

Methode: We gebruiken rijksregistergegevens over oorzaakspecifieke sterfte voor 2004-2005 gekoppeld met de census van 2001. De studiepopulatie omvat alle gehuwde of samenwonende Belgen van 40-74 jaar. Om de absolute verschillen in longkankersterfte naar SEP te onderzoeken worden leeftijdsgestandaardiseerde sterfterates berekend (directe standaardisatie). Relatieve sterfterisico's naar SEP worden onderzocht d.m.v. Poisson regressie. Alle analyses worden gestratificeerd naar leeftijd en geslacht.

Resultaten: Mannen met een lage SEP hebben een hoger longkankersterfterisico, significant voor alle indicatoren, alsook in het volledige model. Dit geldt ook voor vrouwen van middelbare leeftijd, al verdwijnt de invloed van de partners' opleiding in het finale model. Het bezitten van een woning resulteert in een lager longkankersterfterisico bij oudere vrouwen.

Conclusies: Een goed-opgeleide partner heeft een gunstige invloed op het longkankersterfterisico, ongeacht het eigen opleidingsniveau. Onderzoek en beleid moet rekening houden met het huishoudelijke niveau.

Session 9: Mortality II

16.00-17.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Joop de Beer

Name: J. Jona Schellekens

Organization: Hebrew University of Jerusalem & NIDI

Leefomstandigheden in de eerste levensjaren en de daling van de sterfte onder volwassenen die geboren zijn tussen 1812 en 1921

J. Jona Schellekens & Frans van Poppel

Mounting evidence suggests that early-life conditions have an enduring effect on an individual's mortality risks as an adult. The contribution of improvements in early-life conditions to the decline in adult mortality, however, has received much less attention. This study provides an estimate of the contribution of improvements in early-life conditions to mortality decline after age thirty among Dutch cohorts born between 1812 and 1921. We use two proxies for early-life conditions: median height and early childhood mortality. We estimate that improvements in early-life conditions contributed about six and a half years to the rise in female life expectancy at age 30. Improvements in early-life conditions contributed about three and a half years to the rise in male life expectancy at age 30.

Session 9: Mortality II

16.00-17.30 – Belle van Zuylenzaal

Chair: Joop de Beer

Name: Fanny Janssen

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen & NIDI

Recente veranderingen in de bijdrage van sterfte compressie en sterfte uitstel aan de toename van de levensverwachting

Fanny Janssen & Joop de Beer

The evidence on the post-war importance of compression of the age at death and a possible transition towards a shifting mortality regime is mixed. This may be due to the study of either overall compression or compression at old ages.

We examine the changes in the modal age at death and mortality compression in different life stages and for different decades in 10 European low-mortality countries plus Japan and USA over the period 1970-2009, and assess its relative roles in the decline adult mortality.

Our results show a strong increase in the modal age at death over time, with convergence, which contributed the most to the change in e50 over time. Changes at young ages had minimal effects. Those middle-aged experienced both expansion and compression of mortality, with the clearest changes over time and a substantial effect on e50. Clear compression of old-age mortality showed, with divergence followed by convergence, and a recent decline in importance.

Together with continuing increases in the modal age at death (mortality delay), both compression and expansion occurred but due to different underlying processes at different age groups. Clear differences exist between countries and over time, with Japan a forerunner for old-age mortality alone.

Session 10: Gender

16.00-17.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Inge Hutter

Name: Katia Begall

Organization: Goethe University Frankfurt

Does a First Birth Influence Attitudes Toward Gender Roles: An International Comparison

Katia Begall

The transition to parenthood is a critical life-course stage. It has a substantial impact on the day-to-day lives and values as new parents tend to revert to more traditional divisions of labour. Given these changes it may also be expected that new parents become more traditional in regard to their attitudes toward gender roles. The aim of our research is to examine if parent's gender role attitudes do indeed become more traditional after entering parenthood. Using two waves of panel data from the Gender and Generation Survey, this research examines how attitudes toward gender roles change after experiencing a first in four European countries (Bulgaria, Georgia, Germany and France). In particular, we examine if this effect is stronger amongst those who also acquired a more traditional division of labour following a first or second birth. We employ fixed-effect regression models and analyse change in gender attitudes and the division of housework in 820 co-residing couples under the age of 45. Three years after the initial data collection, 362 of these respondents (44%) had become parents for the first time. The results of this research will shed light on the processes associated with the traditionalisation of the gendered division of labour during family formation.

Session 10: Gender

16.00-17.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Inge Hutter

Name: Layla van den Berg

Organization: Universiteit Antwerpen

Gender inequality within the household and fertility intentions in Europe

Layla van den Berg

Gender inequality is increasingly mentioned as an important factor in explaining fertility rates. This perspective focuses on the mismatch between high levels of gender equality in the educational system and on the labour market in contrast to limited gender equality within the family. This study examines the extent to which gender inequality in the division of housework influences the fertility intentions of women aged 18 to 45 years old with a co-resident partner. Using data from the European Social Survey (2010), the importance of individual characteristics, partner characteristics and macro-level indicators is examined using a multilevel logistic regression model. The results suggest that gender inequality in the division of housework has no significant effect on fertility intentions. Education, however, has a positive impact on fertility intentions and also the effects of other variables vary with the educational level of the respondents. Progressive attitudes regarding gender roles and the percentage of part-time working men (a macro variable) lower the fertility intentions of lower educated women, but increase the intentions of highly educated women. Looking at other policy indicators, childcare use raises the intentions of middle and higher educated women, while parental leave lowers the intentions of middle and higher educated women.

Session 10: Gender

16.00-17.30 – Eijkmankamer

Chair: Inge Hutter

Name: Marjolijn Das

Organization: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

The attraction of the city:

Female rural-urban migration as an investment in a prosperous family

Marjolijn Das & Jan Latten

Nowadays, in the main Dutch cities young women often outnumber young men, whereas young men are overrepresented in some of the rural areas. Migration of young women to cities is often triggered by opportunities for education and work. In this study we investigate whether female rural-urban migration also serves to increase the probability of finding a 'high quality' partner. The study is based on five integral birth cohorts of Dutch women from the System of Social Statistical Datasets. Evolutionary biological theory states that women benefit from choosing a high quality partner with a high level of resources. This creates optimal conditions for their offspring which, in turn, increases the woman's evolutionary fitness (Trivers 1972; Geary, Vigil & Byrd-Craven 2004). Our results show that rurally born women aged 40-45 who had migrated to cities had higher educated partners with higher incomes, compared to women who lived in rural areas. This result could not be explained by differences in the educational level of the women themselves. Eventually, these patterns may increase the socio-economic contrasts between regions. The results are discussed in the light of evolutionary theory.

Session 11: Ageing & Wellbeing

16.00-17.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Nicole Hiekel

Name: Tom Emery

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

The empirical inflation of Intergenerational Financial Transfers: Is the Bank of Mum and Dad too big to fail?

Tom Emery

Intergenerational Financial Transfer research has developed considerably over the past decade and now forms a mature literature examining the extent to which financial assistance is given by parents to their adult children over the life course. Yet this paper argues that this literature has evolved on the back of a one-sided understanding of intergenerational transfers because the majority of studies into intergenerational support are based upon the reporting of the older generation. Using data from the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP), the analysis reveals that less than 7% of individuals aged 18-35 reported receiving financial assistance from their parents and this finding is stable across 12 countries. Substantively, the findings point to one of two conclusions: either intergenerational financial assistance is a marginal and rarely used means of intergenerational exchange or standard measurement practices in international surveys are failing to capture the large amount of intergenerational exchange that are referred to in fields such as housing, social policy and economics. Both of these are discussed and considered. These conclusions are not only applicable to the study of financial transfers but also time transfers, emotional support, affective support and many of the diverse ways in which generations interact.

Session 11: Ageing & Wellbeing

16.00-17.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Nicole Hiekel

Name: Louise Meijering

Organization: Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

Living a meaningful life: capabilities in relation to wellbeing in later life

Louise Meijering

Many older adults continue to live a fulfilling and meaningful life into advanced old age even as they become very frail. Others, however, have difficulty finding purpose in their life when decreased functioning leads to greater limitations. This article discusses how frail older adults make use of the capabilities they have, to generate a high level of well-being. Central in the study is the concept of eudaimonic well-being, which defines well-being as the ability to live a full life.

A qualitative methodology was adopted in this study in order to capture the in-depth and complex experiences of well-being in old age. In-depth and go-along interviews were conducted with older adults living in a residential care home in the north of the Netherlands. The older adults in our study typically enjoyed high levels of eudaimonic wellbeing, especially through making use of capabilities such as a comfortable and secure home, and social relations and support. Although some participants did mourn the things they could not do anymore, they tended not to dwell on capabilities they had lost, such as mobility and health. Doing something for significant others was emphasized throughout the interviews and strongly contributed to the eudaimonic well-being of the participants.

Session 11: Ageing & Wellbeing

16.00-17.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Nicole Hiekel

Name: Marleen Damman

Organization: Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut

What role does prior work play in the lives of fully retired individuals? Understanding diversity in postretirement experiences of Dutch older adults

Marleen Damman

De transitie van werk naar pensioen wordt vaak beschouwd als een proces dat zich gedurende een langere periode afspeelt. Eerder onderzoek laat zien dat werknemers al voor de werkelijke pensioentransitie afstand nemen van de werkrol. Er is nog weinig bekend over het proces van loslaten van de werkrol na volledige pensionering. Vanuit een roltheoretisch perspectief kan worden verwacht dat sommige gepensioneerden een “work role residual” zullen ervaren. In hoeverre ervaren volledig gepensioneerden een “work role residual” en hoe kunnen verschillen worden verklaard? Analyses gebaseerd op panel data die in 2001, 2006/7 en 2011 zijn verzameld onder meer dan 800 respondenten in Nederland laten zien dat gepensioneerden sterk verschillen in de mate waarin het oude werk nog een rol speelt in hun leven. Bijvoorbeeld, ongeveer 40% praat nog graag over het oude werk, bijna een kwart houdt de ontwikkelingen in het vak nog steeds bij en 15% doet nu dingen als hobby die eerder onderdeel van het werk waren. Voor het begrijpen van verschillen in de mate van “work role residuals” blijken werkkenmerken en kenmerken van de pensioentransitie van belang te zijn. Er wordt geen effect gevonden voor het hebben van alternatieve rollen naast het werk, zoals vrijwilligerswerk of zorgtaken.

Session 11: Ageing & Wellbeing

16.00-17.30 – Opzoomerkamer

Chair: Nicole Hiekel

Name: Roos Galjaard

Organization: Bureau PAU

Age-friendly strategies in shrinking cities

Roos Galjaard

The number of people aged 60 and above in the EU is increasing by more than 2 million every year. Most cities will face the challenge of adapting to the needs, demands and requirements of an ageing population. This paper explores strategy frameworks, programmes and actions which prioritise active ageing in a context of urban population decline. The large and growing proportions of older people in shrinking cities present both threats and opportunities for the (re)development of the cities. The economic, social and spatial implications will be explored by drawing on the recent review of evidence from several Interreg Programmes. Special attention will be given to the central function of public services delivery in the shaping of places and communities and service development and delivery for and through older people in general.

Based on the analysis of literature, evaluations and case-studies this chapter puts forward a number of 'best-practices' and proposals to create more age friendly cities. Attention will be given to the role of policy-making, but also to the ways in which older people can be enabled to play an active role themselves in establishing age friendly cities.